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Library Publishes *Literacy in Historical Perspective* Based on Center for the Book Symposium

What has caused the spread of literacy in the past? How has the ability to read and write affected social mobility and traditional values? Six historians and one anthropologist deal with these questions in *Literacy in Historical Perspective,* a new book based on a 1980 Center for the Book/National Institute of Education symposium that has just been published by the Library of Congress. Daniel P. Resnick, professor of history at the Carnegie-Mellon University, selected and edited the essays, which examine the development of literacy, in particular national settings over the past seven centuries.

Daniel Resnick at the 1980 symposium on "Literacy in Historical Perspective"

Historical essays about literacy in Europe, the United States, China, and Russia are included in the volume, along with a bibliographical essay that describes important books and articles on the subject of literacy. Chronologically the essays range from "Looking Back from the Invention of Printing," an analysis of literacy in medieval culture by Michael T. Clanchy of the University of Glasgow, to anthropologist John U. Ogbu's "Literacy and Schooling in Subordinate Cultures: The Case of Black Americans." The other essays, all by historians, are "The Environment for Literacy: Accomplishment and Context in Seventeenth-Century England and New England" by David Cressy, "Toward a Cultural Ecology of Literacy in England, 1600–1850" by Thomas W. Laquer, "Illiterate

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Americans and Nineteenth-Century Courts: The Meanings of Literacy" by Edward Stevens, "Functional Literacy in Nineteenth-Century China" by Evelyn S. Rawski, and "Schooling and Literacy in Late Imperial Russia," by Ben Eklof.

The 165-page *Literacy in Historical Perspective* is available for $8 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030–000–00142–7) or in person only from the Sales and Information Counter, Jefferson Building.

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established in 1977 to serve as a national catalyst in promoting books, reading, and the printed word. Information about the center and its program is available from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Meeting Held on Standards For Serial Holdings Statements

With funding provided by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., Z39 (Committee on Library and Information Sciences and Related Publishing Practices) of the American National Standards Committee sponsored a joint meeting of two Z39 subcommittees involved in the formulation of serial holdings statements. This joint meeting was held on May 18–20 in conference facilities at Airlie House in Warrenton, Va., and brought together members of Z39 Subcommittee 40 and Z39 Subcommittee E. Subcommittee 40 wrote the Z39 Standard for serial holdings at the summary level, which was ratified in 1979 and published in 1980 as ANSC Z39.42.

Following the work of Subcommittee 40, Subcommittee E was appointed in 1979 to develop a companion standard for serial holdings at the detailed level. A draft, detailed-level standard was circulated in August 1982 for ballot, which resulted in unresolved negative votes because of major discrepancies between the summary-level and detailed-level holdings standards.

This joint meeting of the two subcommittees was held to resolve the differences between the two standards. Also attending this meeting as observers were representatives from the Library of Congress and the Holdings Committee of the Southeastern ARL Serials Project, who are working together on the design of a MARC Format for Locations and Holdings—as well as representatives from other user communities, including the IFLA Section on Serial Publications (which is investigating the need for an international standard for serial holdings). The group unanimously recommended that a single Z39 standard for serial holdings be developed, encompassing both the detailed and summery levels. It further recommended that the charge to Z39/Subcommittee E be revised accordingly and that work on this new standard begin immediately in Subcommittee E. These recommendations were subsequently endorsed by the Z39 Program Committee and Executive Council and approved by the Z39 membership through a mail ballot in June.

The new charge to Subcommittee E is to design a standard for a serial holding statement at the summary and detailed levels that will accomplish the following:

(1) cover all serials; (2) cover all cases where the use of serial holdings is necessary; (3) cover all physical forms of serials; (4) describe holdings at the general and most specific levels necessary; (5) recognize the distinction between the bibliographic unit and physical unit and the need to address both; (6) address the matter of piece level identification; (7) allow for the automatic derivation of summary holdings statements from the detailed level; (8) identify those data elements related to serial holdings, the definition of those data elements, the format of each data element to include display within data areas, and specify those sets of data elements which comprise detailed and summary holdings statements; (9) require the serial holdings statements to be linked to an identification of the serial, although the method of identifying the serial is excluded from the standard; (10) be designed for accommodation of both automated and manual systems and to preclude ambiguity of data elements; and (11) address no specific manipulation of data.

Reflecting additional agreements reached by the group at the May meeting, the work of Subcommittee E will incorporate the following specific princi-

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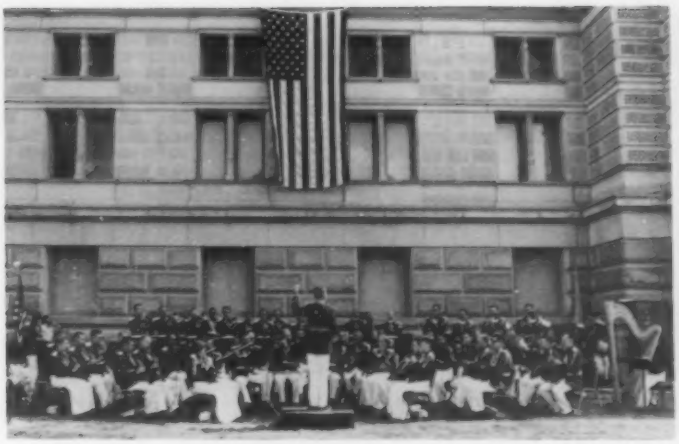

Concert Celebrates Sousa Book

The intense heat, humidity, and the threat of thunderstorms did nothing to hinder an enthusiastic crowd from enjoying the U.S. Marine Band's performances of John Philip Sousa's music on August 2. The occasion celebrated the Library's new publication, *Perspectives on John Philip Sousa*. Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin introduced the featured speaker, John Philip Sousa III, who reminisced briefly about his legendary grandfather to an attentive audience. Colonel John Bourgeois led the band in playing Sousa favorites such as "Semper Fidelis" and "Stars and Strips Forever," among others. During the concert, the chief librarian for the Marine Band, Master Sergeant Frank Byrne provided a commentary on the selections performed.

Mr. Sousa (above right, on the right) is also pictured in the Library sales shop examining a copy of the new publication with Jon W. Newsom, assistant chief of the Music Division and the editor of *Perspectives on John Philip Sousa*. An article on the new book appeared in the July 18 LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 229–30).

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ples. The standard will designate four levels of specificity. The standard will prescribe the display sequence and format of data elements within data areas—but not the display sequence of data areas within the standard. Captions, enumeration, and chronology will appear in the same data area, with a prescribed display sequence. The standard will designate mandatory data elements for each level of specificity.

Chaired by Susan Brynteson, director of libraries at the University of Delaware, Subcommittee E is proceeding with the writing of a single Z39 standard for serial holdings. As a separate but parallel activity, a new Z39 subcommittee (Subcommittee W) has been organized under the chairmanship of Stephen Paul Davis, Library of Congress, to develop a Z39 standard for monograph holdings at both the summary and detailed levels. [*Mary S. Price*]

APPENDIX

Reports on the Annual Conference of the American Library Association
Los Angeles, Calif., June 25–30, 1983

Resources and Technical Services Division

CCS Video Teleconference

In an attempt both to generate interest in the video teleconference, "ALA–TV Conference '83," scheduled for the following Tuesday, and to offer concerned libraries the benefit of the experience gained in planning such an event, members of the Cataloging and Classification Section (CCS) ad hoc Subcommittee on the Teleconference and the chair of the Council of Regional Groups (CRG) presented a preconference program on June 24 devoted to the planning, marketing, and production of a telconference.

The objective of the program was to introduce librarians to the feasibility of using this increasingly practicable means of communication in their efforts to reach each other in the profession and to reach their patrons. Armed with information on how CCS put together its institute for broadcasting, librarians could make use of satellite technology for regional conferences, workshops, and institutes.

Judith Cannan, CCS chair and head of the Library of Congress English Language Serials Cataloging Section, began the program with introductory remarks on "Why a Video Teleconference at All" instead of a regular program as part of the ALA Annual Conference. She and the CCS Program Committee viewed a teleconference as a mode that would allow persons who do not ordinarily attend ALA conferences the opportunity to be a part of ALA activities without incurring the expenses of traveling to Los Angeles. The length of time needed to organize a teleconference, what kind of assistance to seek and when, how to put the program together, and when to bring a producer on board were also described.

The second speaker, Doris Clack, CRG chair and associate professor, Florida State University, discussed the role of CRG members in bringing the teleconference to fruition. It was through the volunteer work of state and regional CRG members that advertising and marketing on the local, regional, and state levels were accomplished. They suggested names of local librarians who would act in the vital capacity of local institute coordinator preparatory to and on the day of the telecast.

Beacher Wiggins, CCS ad hoc subcommittee member and head, English Language Section 4, Library of Congress Descriptive Cataloging Division, next elaborated on the network of receiving sites. These were the 100-plus libraries and other institutions that were viewing sites across the United States and Canada. He described how they were identified through mailings to institutions with known or potential capabilities for receiving broadcasts via hookups to local cable companies. He then spoke to the subject of registration. Registration fees were necessary to defray the enormous costs that a properly produced teleconference incurs. As background technical information, satellite technology was described, including satellites, transponders, frequency agile receivers, and earth stations.

The final segment covered production and was presented by Randall Ericson, CCS ad hoc subcommittee member and director of technical services, Hamilton College. He emphasized the importance of the role of the producer in ensuring a professional telecast. The producer required the subcommittee to formulate the objectives for its program and then to gear the program to achieve those objectives. The producer saw to it that necessary rehearsals were held and that all technical requirements were anticipated and met. Mr. Ericson explained why CCS decided on broadcasting live from a remote site (the Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles) rather than from a television studio. He also addressed the usefulness of a prepared handout for the attendees.

The program concluded with a question-and-answer session. On hand were the producer and technical resource persons from Public Service Satellite Consortium, the company that contributed substantially to the success of the teleconference.

[*Beacher Wiggins*]

Teleconference Part I

The "ALA–TV Conference '83," a pilot project under the sponsorship of the American Library Association and the Resources and Technical Services Division Cataloging and Classification Section, was transmitted on Tuesday, June 28, from Los Angeles via satellite to 116 viewing sites in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Canada through the services of Public Service Satellite Consortium. Divided into two parts, the first part of the conference was taped and gave highlights of the 1983 ALA Annual Conference and new library developments and technology nationwide. The second part, a bibliographical insti-

tute sponsored by RTSD/CCS, was transmitted live from the Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles.

Entitled "ALA Connect Time—A Window on the Annual Conference: New Library Developments and Technology Nationwide," the first part of the five-hour teleconference was introduced by ALA's executive director, Robert Wedgeworth, speaking from the Los Angeles Convention and Exhibition Center. In the collage of conference vignettes that followed, the viewers saw the ribbon-breaking ceremony marking the official opening of the exhibits by ALA president Carol Nemeyer and ALA conference manager Chris Hoy. Then a quick walk through the exhibit area was followed by glimpses of other conference activities, including the ALA Conference Reception at the Los Angeles Public Library, the President's Program with its presentation of "Library Champions," and a quick view of a working session of COPES, ALA's Budget Committee.

Shifting attention from the conference itself to new developments and technologies in libraries, a sampling of types of video resources for library programming was offered: computer graphics, 30-second public service announcements, segments of television network projects such as "Read More About It," and the new PBS children's series, "Reading Rainbow." Successful new technologies and a roundup of model projects and services were demonstrated by on-site visits to libraries throughout the nation.

At the Library of Congress, William Nugent of the Automated Systems Office explained the Library's optical disc technology preservation project. Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh described the Library's mass deacidification program and then introduced reference librarian Judith Farley, who demonstrated searching techniques using the Library's online search service, MUMS. MEDLARS, the National Library of Medicine's bibliographical data base, was discussed, and an informative presentation was given on the use of video and floppy disks in medical research and student learning at NLM's Lister Hill Center. Examples of how the library video network of Baltimore County, Md., is being employed were given by Lynne Bradley of the Baltimore County Public Library. The results of a two-year study of public interest in teletext broadcasting were demonstrated at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library in Washington, D. C. In Springfield, Ill., Sangamon State University Library's cordless phones were demonstrated as were the uses of computer-based technology in the Southern Adirondack Library System. Eileen Cooke, director of the ALA Washington Office, and Arthur Plotnik, editor of *American Libraries*, introduced portions of the program.

As a fitting close to this first part of the teleconference, Robert Wedgeworth explained to the viewing audience the technology that made this first satellite-transmitted ALA program a reality.

[*Rose Mary Cocimano*]

Teleconference Part II

The second part of the RTSD-sponsored video teleconference was an institute on bibliographic control entitled " 'Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat'; Rules and Formats." As two participants addressed each major topic, the program took on the nature of a debate.

Leading off in discussion of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2) were Peter Lewis of the British Library and Lucia Rather of the Library of Congress. In general, they felt that AACR 2 worked and had been accepted. Mr. Lewis saw it as contributing to international standards, providing for new media, cleaning up the problems of AACR 1, and meeting the needs of computerized catalogs. Mrs. Rather thought that any divisive effects of automation could be met by the efforts of the Joint Steering Committee and ABACUS (an international body that meets with IFLA). Mr. Lewis emphasized the continuing need to make AACR 2 effective for the ultimate user.

No clear answer was given as to when librarians would see AACR 3. Mrs. Rather observed that computers now provide integrated library services based on bibliographic records, and AACR 2 provides only part of what is needed, with subject headings and MARC coding being added. Mr. Lewis felt that a more revolutionary approach may be needed for AACR 3, or else catalogers will have a code for a situation that is no longer there. To his suggestion that libraries and bibliographic utilities might want to create their own records, Mrs. Rather cited the cost of creating even "cheap and dirty" records as a deterrent. She also defended the need for authority control. It gave the user assurance they had the right record and provided a reference structure.

Henriette Avram of the Library of Congress and Allen Veaner of the University of California, Santa Barbara, discussed the MARC formats. Boths saw the most significant impact of MARC to be standardization, particularly in the computer age where it improves service levels and economy. Mrs. Avram noted how the MARC formats and cataloging rules are tied together, facilitating exchange of data, merging of products, and systems development. Vendors are enabled to manufacture better hardware.

Mr. Veaner observed that the computer makes costs more visible and that MARC has been a factor

pushing for economy. He did feel that MARC was too complicated and overloaded, and the content often took on the character of application software. Mrs. Avram replied that these data had to be included so that the record could be used, but she did see simplification as possible. She added, "MARC is still developing, but we don't want MARC 3." Both agreed that some of the Library of Congress centricity had to go, and Mrs. Avram called for more input from outside. At the same time, she thought library directors had to fight nonstandardization by referring to Mr. Veaner's statement of years ago, "LC right or wrong!"

The question of minimal-level cataloging as a moneysaving device was raised by Mr. Veaner. Mrs. Avram pointed out the hidden costs of upgrading a record later and the difficulty of deciding what is or is not important in a minimal-level record.

Nancy John of the University of Illinois at Chicago and Joseph Rosenthal of the University of California at Berkeley addressed the topic, "Filing Rules and Search Strategies in a MARC'd-up World." The focus was on the new *Library of Congress Filing Rules* and *ALA Filing Rules*, both published in 1980. Ms. John noted that the Library of Congress rules follow the cataloging code and subject headings, using a variety of headings and punctuation. It works to the extent that the code and subject headings work and are understood.

As Mr. Rosenthal observed, the ALA committee took a different approach. Feeling that library users were heterogeneous, they tried to make the system as easy as possible, disregarding punctuation. He restated the belief that "ALA links apples and oranges" as "Winesaps and Granny Smiths." He noted that, in the move for international standardization, most systems **except** the 1980 ALA rules can be integrated.

After a graphic illustration of user knowledge and confusion about filing arrangements, Ms. John and Mr. Rosenthal suggested that libraries may not need a single standard code in an online environment, since the computer does some of the arranging for them. Differences in file arrangements may not be as important as aids such as references and other devices designed to help users. Problems come when the file is large. With 900 or 6,000 records, one needs to know the arrangement. Ms. John concluded, "Don't think that computers will file all the problems." [*Peter Kidder*]

CCS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA)

This committee met in three sessions, June 25–27, during the Annual Conference. Committee members whose terms ended with this conference are Christa Hoffmann, National Library of Medicine, and Edward Swanson, Minnesota Historical Society. Nancy John's position as chair also ended at this time. The committee now has the following members: Nancy John, University of Illinois at Chicago; Elizabeth Herman, University of California, Los Angeles; Janet Hill, Northwestern University; Olivia Madison, Iowa State University; Dorothy McGarry, University of California, Los Angeles; Patricia Oyler, Simmons College; Patricia Thomas, Stockton/San Joaquin County Public Library; Karen Trainer, New York University; and Arnold Wajenberg, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Patricia Thomas is the new chair.

Frances Hinton, Free Library of Philadelphia, reported to CC:DA as the ALA representative to the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC), of which she is also chair. She reported that since her term as ALA representative to JSC is ending this year, Helen Schmierer, University of Chicago, had been named as her successor. Both Ms. Hinton and Ms. Schmierer will attend the 1983 meeting of JSC to be held in September in Ottawa, at which time JSC will choose a new chair to succeed Ms. Hinton.

Another aspect of Ms. Hinton's report related to old rule revision proposals, approved by JSC in September 1982 and now nearing a publication date—although a final approval is awaited from Australia and Britain. New rule revision proposals are primarily from the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, and the most significant of these is concerned with a "general material designation" (cf. rule 1.1C of AACR 2) for texts and other materials sought by visually handicapped library users. The proposal offers several possibilities, some of which suggest multiple "general material designations." In the discussion fundamental questions were raised about the principles underlying the present designations listed in AACR 2. Finally, CC:DA elected not to support the Canadian proposal.

The following topics took up most of the committee's remaining time:

Microcomputer Software. The task force appointed in January and cochaired by Ben Tucker, Library of Congress, and Arnold Wajenberg, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, made its report to the committee. After discussion, CC:DA made several decisions for the task force to follow in its continuing work on guidelines for the cataloging of microcomputer software. The highlights are (1) the GMD "machine-readable file" may be used; (2) the first preference for a chief source (cf 1.0A1 and 9.0B1) may be internal whenever there is a choice between internal and external data; (3) the specific material

August 22, 1983

STAFF NEWS

Barbara J. Scott Dies

Former Photoduplication Service Employee

Barbara J. Scott, who retired from the Library's Photoduplication Service in 1980 following 24 years of service, died of cancer at the home of her sister in Upper Marlboro, Md., on July 31.

All of Ms. Scott's years with the Library were spent in the Photoduplication Service. At the time of her retirement, she was assistant supervisor in the Editorial Unit.

Survivors include her mother, Pauline Scott of Colonial Beach, Va., and a sister, Carolyn Gorospe of Upper Marlboro. Funeral services were held on August 3 at the Providence United Methodist Church, with interment following in the church cemetery.

Milton Cole Retires

G&M Career Spanned Nearly 38 Years

Milton H. Cole, acquisitions technician in the Geography and Map Division, retired on July 29 after completing 38 years of Federal service.

At a reception in his honor on July 21, more than 120 friends and colleagues assembled to hear comments on his long, dedicated, and effective career from Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, Assistant Librarian for Research Services John C. Broderick, and John A. Wolter, chief of the Geography and Map Division. Division staff members and friends throughout the Library presented Mr. Cole and his wife Dorothea with a travel and lodging gift certificate for a trip to Atlantic City and several other gifts and humorous mementos in cartographic form.

Assistant Librarian for Research Services John C. Broderick addresses the assembled guests as (left to right) Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, Milton H. Cole, and division chief John A. Wolter look on.

Mr. Cole, his wife, Dorothea, and his son, Milton Fitzgerald, enjoy a moment together during the reception in the Geography and Map Division on the occasion of Mr. Cole's retirement.

Mr. Cole was born and reared in Washington, D.C., and joined the Library staff on April 11, 1945, serving first on the staff of the Keeper of the Collections. Later that year, he moved to the Geography and Map Division, where he was continuously employed, except for two years of service with the U.S. Army during the Korean Conflict.

When Mr. Cole entered Library service in 1945, the Geography and Map Division had approximately 1,000,000 maps and 11,000 atlases in its collections. Today the division has 3.8 million maps and 48,000 atlases. Mr. Cole has been responsible for accessioning virtually all of these new additions during his tenure. His contributions to the Library were recognized by meritorious service awards in 1968 and 1983 and quality increases and cash awards in 1968, 1973, and 1983. Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, in a letter to Mr. Cole this May, commented that his

"splendid service has greatly facilitated the division's technical services in providing accession records for approximately three million maps during the past 38 years and in assisting the division's Annual Special Processing projects for 32 years. This unmatched record of achievement has contributed directly to the creation of the world's largest and most comprehensive cartographic collections."

Mr. and Mrs. Cole will continue to reside in Washington, D.C.

John Rensbarger Is Named Chief Internal Auditor

John W. Rensbarger has been appointed the Library's chief internal auditor, effective August 22. He succeeds Ernest Barker, who died last March.

The chief internal auditor is responsible for planning and directing all audit activities of the Library, including formulating and effecting internal audit policies and procedures to implement the internal audit program of the Library designed to assure the maximum protection compatible with efficient and economical internal control to safeguard funds and assets under the jurisdiction of the Library.

Mr. Rensbarger comes to the Library from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where he has served as deputy chief for internal audit for the past three months. Before that he was with the Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Treasury Department, where he served as assistant inspector general (audit) since 1982, a position in which he had been responsible for managing and supervising the internal audit-auditing activities within the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and for participating in the development of audit guidelines, policies, and procedures for the Office of the Inspector General. From 1979 to 1982, he served as assistant director for audit programs in the Division of Inspections and Audits, Office of the Comptroller. In 1981 and 1982 he received superior ratings. From 1975 to 1979, he was a program analyst in the Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Labor, where he served as a member of the National Office's Review and Evaluation Team which reviewed the audit practices and policies of each regional office. Mr. Rensbarger served as auditor-in-charge in the Office of Inspector General in Boston, Mass., in 1972–75.

A native of Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Rensbarger earned a bachelor of science degree from St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia in 1964 and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Dayton in 1972. In addition, he has participated in many seminars, particularly with the Institute of Internal Auditors, which have given him broad knowledge in the field of auditing and related subjects. In 1973, he was designated a certified internal auditor, and he has been a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors since 1972.

Mr. Rensbarger and his wife, the former Frances Kelly, who is a freelance writer and journalist, live in Burke, Va.

LCPA Special Interest Groups Set Meetings for September

The Library of Congress Professional Association invites all interested staff members to attend meetings of the Special Interest Groups (SIGs). On Tuesday, September 6, the SIG on American Studies will be meeting in the Register's Conference Room, Copyright Office (LM 407), and the SIG on Ethnic Resources will be meeting in the Page School (room LJ 309B). The SIG on the History of the Library of Congress will meet on Tuesday, September 13, and the SIG on the Treasures of the Library of Congress will meet on Tuesday, September 20, both in the Register's Conference Room (LM 407). On Tuesday, September 27, the SIG for Poets and Writers will be held in the Page School (room LJ 309B). All meetings are held from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. More information about topics to be discussed at these meetings is available in LCPA publications and on bulletin boards.

Employees Encouraged to Apply for Women's Program Committee Openings

Nine vacancies on the Women's Program Advisory Committee will be created when memberships expire in late September. Staff members who are interested in improving the status of women at the Library are encouraged to apply. One new member will be selected in September from seven of the Library's eight departments and there will be two vacancies in the Law Library. A written memorandum of interest should be submitted by those persons wishing to be considered to their department heads by Friday, September 9.

Interviews will be conducted at the department level, after which the department heads will submit a list of three persons for each vacancy, in order of preference to the Deputy Librarian by Friday, September 23. Selections are expected by September 30. One new member from each department will serve until September 30, 1985.

The Women's Program Advisory Committee was established by The Librarian of Congress in May 1974 to assist and advise the women's program officer in an effort to implement the Federal Women's Program at the Library. The committee consists of two members from each department and one representative each from AFSCME Locals 2477 and 2910 and from CREA. The membership of the committee should reflect a cross section of staff members by sex, race, age, handicap status, and grade level. This is taken into account in the selection process, and previous applicants should not hesitate to reapply. Committee members have an opportunity to affect the status of women at the Library.

Members serve as a link between the women's program officer and the staff. The committee is involved in many activities of the Women's Program Office, such as sponsorship of programs, monitoring the Administrative Detail Program, developing brochures for the office, attending monthly committee meetings, and disseminating information on issues of interest of women. Members also have opportunities for training.

Questions about the committee or the selection procedure should be directed to current members of the committee. A list of committee members is posted on the Women's Program office bulletin boards.

Staff Activities

Ranjan Borra of the Southern Asia Section, Asian Division, was the first place gold medal winner in a one-mile race at the Terrapin Masters 1,500 meter Swimming Meet held at Rockville (Md.) Municipal Swim Center on June 26. He also won five first place gold medals in the 50-meter freestyle, 50-meter backstroke, 50-meter breaststroke, 100-meter freestyle, and 100-meter backstroke events at the D.C. Masters Summer Long Course Meet held at Wheaton, Md., on July 31.

Judith M. Dixon, head of the Consumer Relations Section National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, is the author of an article entitled "Attitudinal Barriers and Strategies for Overcoming Them," published in the June issue of the *Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness.* The article points out that women and disabled persons are both stigmatized groups in the population. Employer attitudes toward blindness and sex-role stereotyping are among the factors influencing a low level of labor force participation by blind and visually impaired women. Major strategies for overcoming barriers include timely and accurate vocational preparation, assertiveness training, and the development of support networks.

Library Hours for Labor Day

In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Library will observe Monday, September 5, as a holiday. All reading rooms and study facilities will be closed. On Sunday, Sepember 4, the Library will provide its usual Sunday service.

The principal exhibit halls in the Library's Jefferson and Madison Buildings will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on both September 4 and 5.

Richard Greenfield, reference specialist in the General Reading Rooms Division, was the guest speaker at a staff development program of the Legislative Service Bureau of the Massachusetts State House in Boston on July 18. Using slides to illustrate his talk, Mr. Greenfield reviewed techniques in general, together with their specific applications in legislative history and administrative law research. Until February of this year, Mr. Greenfield was employed at Harvard University Law Library as the associate law librarian for international legal studies.

Late August Events

Tuesday, August 30

The LC Film Society will present three Buñuel films—*Un Chien Andalou* (1928, in collaboration with Salvador Dali), *Simon of the Desert* (1965), and *Viridiana* (1961, starring Silvia Pinal and Fernando Rey). In the Mumford Room (LM 649) at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, August 31

LCPA will hold a brown bag luncheon with David G. Remington, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service, who will be discussing his plans after he leaves the Library at the end of the month. In Dining Room A from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Geoffrey Becker, analyst in agricultural policy, GS–12, CRS ENR, 30131; Gretchen Temple, clerk messenger, GS–4, CRS C, 30336.

Temporary Appointments: Mary Moxley, serials accessioner, GS–5, CRS L, NP; Cynthia Newton, library aid, GS–1, P&P, NP; Barry Parker, vault/collec-

tion attendant, WG–3, M/B/RS, NP; Sheila Rock, library aid, GS–1, Inf, NP; Robert Simon III, library aid, GS–1, E&G, NP.

Temporary Reappointment: Cherie Tate, information counter attendant, GS–3, Inf, NP.

Promotions: Leona Barber, CRS L, to assistant division secretary, GS–6, CRS EPW, 30312; Annette Bryant, to clerk/messenger, GS–3, CRS C, 30335; M. V. Burgan, Subj Cat, to library technician, GS–4, CIP, 30378; Catherine Cooper, to assistant computer room supervisor, GS–8, Com Serv, 30372; Teresa Gantt, to clerk/messenger, GS–3, CRS C, 30335; Brenda Haney, to secretary to the general counsel, GS–7, OGC, 30394; Leila Tanner, CRS EPW, to secretary to the assistant chief, GS–6, E&G, 30340; Doreena Thomas, to equal employment opportunity specialist, GS–9, EO, 30364; Margaret Wells, to supervisor, Projects Unit, GT–8, Photodup, 30346; Raymond Wiggins, clerk/messenger, GS–4, CRS ARS, 30336.

Transfers: Paulette Hamilton, Cop Inf & Ref, to correspondence clerk, GS–4, Cop Exam, 30289; Vicky Jones, P&S, to correspondence clerk, GS–3, Cop Exam, 30289.

GS Graduate School U.S. Department of Agriculture

The fall class schedule containing 100 new courses is now available.

Classes begin September 19. Tuition is $25 per credit hour.

Call 447-4419 for your copy. The Graduate School is a school for continuing education open to all adults.

Resignations: Lynne Blume, CRS ARS; Jeffery Brown, CRS E; Peter Leibold, CRS C; Ian Rodihan, CRS A; Linda Turner, Pers R&P; Katy Wei, ASO; Mark Weinberger, CRS SPR.

designation provided by chapter 9 of AACR 2 may have added to it an "on" phrase giving the physical carrier of the software (for example, "on 1 computer disk"); (4) generally, make and model designations may be transcribed parenthetically as the only other additions to the specific material designation; (5) no added entries may be made for the computer (A subject heading may be used instead, although this is outside the purview of CC:DA.); and (6) the guidelines will include a glossary.

Glossary of AACR 2. The task force working since the 1982 Annual Conference, chaired by Olivia Madison, presented its final report. The report provides an impressive set of criteria, rooted both in theory and in practicality, against which suggestions for additions to the AACR 2 glossary may be tested. These criteria will be forwarded for the consideration of JSC.

Qualifiers for Serial Uniform Titles. The task force appointed in January and chaired by Dea Szatkowski, Indiana University Library, submitted its report, which consisted of a response to a tentative decision announced by the Library of Congress at the Midwinter Meeting. After discussion, CC:DA approved this decision, which may be summarized as follows: subject words in a title will no longer be regarded as a reason for using corporate body rather than place as the qualifier (cf. LCRI 25.5B, in *CSB*, No. 20).

Music Library Association Report. The task force working since the 1982 Annual Conference, chaired by Patricia Thomas, made its report to CC:DA. This report addresses one of the longstanding problems music catalogers have found with chapter 25 of AACR 2: the sequence of the rules addressing music (rules 25.25ff.). The report gave a solution to this problem by means of a suggested rearrangement of the rules, bringing them into closer conformity with the music cataloger's usual order of decisions. CC:DA will forward this proposal to JSC.

Ms. John expressed her appreciation to all for help and encouragement during her tenure as chair. Mr. Swanson, as the senior member of the committee, read impressive motions expressing the warm and high esteem in which both the retiring chairs, Nancy John (CC:DA) and Frances Hinton (JSC), are held. Plans were made for the Midwinter Meeting sessions of CC:DA. [*Ben R. Tucker*]

CCS Cataloging of Children's Materials Committee

This committee of the Cataloging and Classification Section, chaired by Barbara Perrins, met once during the Annual Conference. Ms. Perrins reported on the current status of the committee's document, "Guidelines for Standardized Cataloging of Children's Materials," which had been completed at the 1982 conference in Philadelphia, Pa. After the RTSD Board reviewed and approved the guidelines, Ms. Perrins contacted several professional journals, offering the guidelines for publication. While one journal has accepted the document, there remains a question concerning publication in RTSD's official publication, *Library Resources and Technical Services.* Committee members again expressed their desire to have the guidelines published in a variety of journals in order to reach librarians working in areas other than technical services.

Correspondence with the Library of Congress concerning a fiche edition of children's literature subject headings was the next item of business. The fully cumulated list of unique headings for children's literature is now available only in the paper editions of supplements to *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH). The committee discussed the pros and cons of integrating these unique headings into the fiche edition of LCSH or including a separate fiche of children's literature headings with the fiche edition of LCSH. That discussion led to one concerning cataloging tools which the committee would like to have made available. Because many different projects were suggested, Ms. Perrins recommended that committee members and observers consider all suggestions and be prepared for further discussion at the January 1984 meeting to be held in Washington, D.C.

Plans for a program at the 1985 summer conference were also briefly discussed, with further discussion to be held in January.

The last item was a report from the Library of Congress liaison, Jane Marton, head of the Subject Cataloging Division's Children's Literature Section, covering the activities of the section since the last meeting. Committee members were already aware of the list of children's literature headings published in the Spring *Cataloging Service Bulletin* shortly before the conference. This list contained headings established between October 1981 and December 1982. Ms. Marton also asked for comments on several other policy matters and announced several additional heading changes.

The incoming chair of the committee is Robert Boyer, associate director of the Arlington (Tex.) Public Library. [*Jane Marton*]

CCS Subject Analysis Committee

Chaired by Robert Holley, this committee met twice during the conference. Janie Morris, chair of the SAC ad hoc Subcommittee on Library of Congress Decimal Classification Division Priorities, presented the subcommittee's final report, and SAC

approved it. The final recommendations for priorities in classifying materials are the same as those reported a year ago (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for August 13, 1982, p. 244).

Liz Bishoff, ALA representative to the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee, reported that the DCEPC at its April meeting (1) approved distribution of the completely revised 370 (education) schedule to experts for evaluation, (2) examined the first draft of a completely revised and expanded 001.6 (computer science) schedule and asked for preparation of a new computer engineering schedule, (3) considered a complete revision of the 350–354 (public administration) schedule; (4) discussed alternative methods of indexing the schedules, and (5) discussed whether area tables and historical time periods should be expanded for countries upon request, even if that would mean uneven development. SAC suggested that expansions be published as separates for use in countries desiring them. Ms. Bishoff emphasized the need for a systematic way to obtain input from Dewey users as new schedules are being reviewed. Two suggestions from SAC were ad hoc subcommittees to review specific schedules—such a subcommittee is being established to review the proposed 780 (music) schedule—and a Dewey users' discussion group.

Carol Fleishauer, chair of the SAC Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Concepts Denoted by the Term "Primitive," presented the subcommittee's final report, and SAC approved it. The report recommended that use of the term "primitive" in subject analysis be substantially reduced, that its use be limited to those subject areas in which it is still widely used in current society, and that in those cases its use be more narrowly defined. The report makes specific recommendations for each of the 45 Library of Congress subject headings that contain the word "primitive"—for example, recommending that Agriculture, Primitive be canceled and that two new headings be established (Agriculture, Prehistoric and Agriculture, Traditional), but recommending that Art, Primitive be maintained for the present. The report makes specific recommendations for replacing the term "primitive" in the few remaining occurrences of the term in captions in the Dewey Decimal Classification schedule and makes similar recommendations for the more frequent occurrences of the term in captions in the Library of Congress classification schedules.

The Library of Congress liaison, Mary K. D. Pietris, reported that development of KG–KH (law of Latin America) has been completed, with publication expected in 1984; that the P–PM supplement, *Index to Languages and Dialects,* is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service for $10; and that work is being done on BL–BX (religion) in three parts, with BL–BQ now being indexed. The 1981 annual supplement to *Library of Congress Subject Headings* has been distributed. The first quarterly supplement of 1982 was scheduled to appear in mid-July. It contains the first cancellations of geographic-feature headings having commas instead of parentheses around qualifiers. The second 1982 quarterly supplement should appear in October. It will include additional changes in folklore headings and changes in war model headings. The subject headings manual is to be published in 1984. The public edition will be the same as that used internally in the Subject Cataloging Division, and thus will contain some instructions that other libraries will have to ignore. Subject headings institutes are now scheduled for Boston, Mass., for September 14–16; Chicago, Ill., for May 7–9; and tentatively for Seattle, Wash., for April 8–10.

Linda Bills, chair of the SAC Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Format of *LCSH,* gave an interim report on the subcommittee's survey to determine which format options the library community considers desirable. The subcommittee hopes to have results by the 1984 Annual Conference.

Julianne Beall, chair of the SAC Conference Program Subcommittee, reported on plans for a program on subject access in the online catalog to be held at the 1984 conference. [*Julianne Beall*]

CCS Subject Analysis Committee ad hoc Subcommittee on Format of LCSH

This subcommittee meeting was convened by Linda Bills, chair, for comment on and amendments to the draft survey on format options for future editions of and supplements to *Library of Congress Subject Headings.* A pretest of the survey yielded 61 returns with suggestions for making the survey clearer and more meaningful. The final form of the survey was determined. An expert will be contacted to ensure that the procedures for sampling various kinds of libraries will in fact elicit a good cross section of libraries. The plan is that once the libraries are selected, two copies of the survey will be sent to each, one to be filled out by technical services personnel and the other by reference personnel. The results of the survey may be completed by January and will be submitted to the Library of Congress to assist in determining future LCSH products and formats.

[*Mary K. D. Pietris*]

RS Booksellers Discussion Group/Acquisitions Discussion Group

Jana Stevens, New York University, and Donald

Satisky, Blackwell North America, cochaired the joint meeting of these two discussion groups of the Resources Section on Tuesday, June 28, concerning acquisition sources for small press publications and out-of-print books.

William Schenck, head, Collection Development, University of Oregon, gave a summary of book sources for small presses such as "Small Press Record of Books in Print" and distributors of small presses such as Bookslinger in Minneapolis and Bookpeople in Berkeley.

Robert Sheldon, director of marketing, Bookpeople, described his company's operation. As distributors for 800 to 900 publishers, they will accept no vanity books unless of broad interest. All books are in stock since they buy on consignment from publishers from all locations. This stock of primarily paperback books is selected from finished books. They distribute two catalogs, one by title, author, and publisher, and the other by subject. They also put out a monthly "Book Paper" in which small press books are annotated. A microfiche of all their inventory is also available.

Len Fulton, publisher of Dust Books, described their "International Directory of Little Magazines and Small Presses," which includes a list of small press distributors and a list of acronyms of organizations related to small presses. The direction of publishing is going toward more nonperiodical publishing. Information is gathered for the directory and their "Small Press Record of Books in Print" by word of mouth, traveling to book fairs, and so forth, and from acquisitions librarians. Between 500 and 600 books and magazines are received by them each month.

Knut Dorn of Otto Harrassowitz contrasted the practices of the United States with those of the Federal Republic of Germany, where small press books are not difficult to obtain. The German book trade encourages small publishers to join by making it very easy for them. A group of small publishers who chose not to join the large organization formed their own group. A minipress fair is held and small press publications go into the Gutenberg Museum archive of alternative culture. In addition to these groups, campus movements do their own publishing in an amateur fashion and efforts are made to have left-wing book shops on campus. "Anti-book Fairs" are held by radical groups in the mountains.

Jacob L. Chernofsky, editor and publisher of *AB Bookmans Weekly* and *AB Bookman's Yearbook*, led the discussion of out-of-print books by stating that books are going out of print with increasing frequency. His remarks excluded the antiquarian/rare book trade, which is not part of the general out-of-print market. He remarked on the helpful directories such as *AB Bookman's Yearbook, American Book Collector, American Book Trade Directory*, and the Shepard Press directories. The three options available to librarians searching for out-of-print titles, in descending order of cost, are (1) to use a library vendor, (2) to use out-of-print dealers, and (3) to do their own searching through direct advertising and circulating want lists. Mr. Chernofsky suggested waiting from three to four weeks before responding to ads and responding to all multiple quotes in order to establish contacts. For common books, 60 percent of the titles should receive quotes. Prepayment may be necessary because quoters may not be accustomed to dealing with libraries.

Remarks from the audience showed a dealer preference for a one-year exclusive search list.

[*Linda Pletzke*]

RS Acquisitions Committee

On June 27, the first meeting was held of this newly formed Resources Section committee, which was chaired by Gail Kennedy, University of Kentucky Libraries. Discussion concerned the committee's direction during its first year and its possible future role. The relationship to similar committees and discussion groups was also considered. Coordination was seen as one of the main functions, and a mailing or information list was suggested as one way to disseminate acquisitions related information. Such a source is planned for the next ALA meeting. Since discussion groups are not designed to take action, the Acquisitions Committee could be a resource to implement needed action arising from discussion groups. The committee may also serve as a clearinghouse for activities and be available for consultation. The committee has agreed to make comments on the "Vendor Performance Guidelines" being drafted by the Subcommittee of the Collection Management and Development Committee. It has also agreed to sponsor a Preconference on Serials as proposed by John Ryland and Marcia Tuttle if the preconference is approved by RTSD. A feasibility study will be completed on the need for guidelines for automated acquisitions.

[*Linda Pletzke*]

RLMS Technology Committee

"Image Storage, Document Delivery, and Electronic Publishing" was the topic of the June 28 meeting sponsored by this committee of the Reproduction of Library Materials Section and cosponsored by the Library and Information Technology Association Information Science and Automation Section.

Introducing the program was David G. Remington, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Ser-

vice, Library of Congress, who observed that optical disk technology was generating tremendous interest in areas such as preservation, collections management, and reproduction of library materials. He pointed out that it is a rather esoteric subject, particularly since the technology is moving so rapidly that librarians and publishers must work to stay abreast of developments. New opportunities are becoming available at a time when the thought processes about the new technology are not fully in place. While librarians are comfortable with the old technology, the image technology available today revolutionizes their way of looking at things and has a long-range significance. The current approach, he noted, is more than 100 years old. Librarians must stop thinking in terms of interlibrary loan and document delivery and instead reevaluate the library as an institution. If libraries are to remain relevant in this age of new technology, librarians must tackle crucial issues.

At this point, Joseph W. Price, chief of the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, spoke on "Library of Congress Image Preservation, Storage, and Access Projects Using Optical Disks and Video Disks." Utilizing a series of slides, he updated the audience on the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Program which will evaluate the use of optical disk technology for information management and preservation and will determine the costs and benefits of that technology in a production setting. The Library has been forced to recognize that books are not permanent, that they do not last forever, and that preservation, therefore, is a crucial issue. Books can be preserved through optical disk technology which offers high density storage with no wear or degradation. Optical disks will provide stable storage, electronic monitoring, and transfer of disks in danger of deterioration without any loss in quality. Current concerns are not only for perishable books and high-use serials and periodicals, but also for motion pictures, photographs, prints, graphics, music, manuscripts, and maps.

According to Mr. Price, in this rapidly moving technology, the name of the game is density, that is, storage capacity. The point was made especially clear by comparing the capabilities of the printed page, microfilm, microfiche, and optical disk. In exploring various approaches to optical disk technology, the Optical Disk Pilot Program involves experimental research in both digital optical disks and analog optical disks. A one-sided, 12-inch digital disk, used for print materials, can store between 10,000 and 20,000 pages of text, depending on the resolution requirements. On the other hand, one side of an analog or video disk, used for nonprint or image-based materials, can store up to 54,000 images. Video disks, however, have an unknown life expectancy, high resolution, and dynamic error correction features. Both processes have random access capabilities. It is hoped that only one approach will be used eventually to meet the Library's needs.

After explaining the Library's management structure used in developing and implementing the Optical Disk Pilot Program, Mr. Price focused on the program's schedule. He noted that during 1982 and 1983, two contracts were made, one with Integrated Automation (formerly Teknetron Controls, Inc.) for the digital disk system, and the other with Sony Video Communications Products Co. for the video disks. The actual opertional years will be 1984 and 1985, and they will involve on-site scanning for image input, storage, index input, and retrieval.

The next panelist was Karen Hunter, planning director, Elsevier Science Publishers, who talked on "ADONIS TM Consortium: Report on the Development of an Electronic Document Delivery System." Established in 1979 at Elsevier, the ADONIS consortium was a nonprofit venture designed to use optical disk technology in providing scientific and medical materials rapidly and at a low cost. According to Ms. Hunter, publishers faced three problems at that time: little or no review from document delivery was being received, the volume of interlibrary loan and single article photocopying was increasing, and, in the United States, the copyright law was not providing hoped for relief. The major problem or weak link, however, was in the area of document delivery. Despite the effectiveness of online searching, obtaining copies was a slow process that could even be haphazard whenever articles were found to be missing.

The thrust behind ADONIS was to store materials and sell single issues of articles on a demand basis. The cost would be low and with high-speed delivery, thus improving service. By 1982, a critical mass of 3,500 journals had been identified, copies were sent to ADONIS, the spines cut, the pages scanned, and the digital record stored on optical disk. The annual cost of creating a master disk of sufficiently high reproduction quality was approximately $850,000 annually. The system was developed to concentrate first on Europe, and then it was to expand to Japan.

Despite initial high hopes of providing better service to the library market, however, the ADONIS project was shelved by this spring. Ms. Hunter candidly admitted that a major cause for its failure was the fact that United States market characteristics differ from those of Europe. In addition, antitrust concerns existed, and publishers in the United States gave the project a cool reception. Although the ADONIS endeavor failed, it resulted in advances in

optical disk technology. It also opened new means of communication between libraries and publishers.

Susan K. Martin, director, Johns Hopkins University Library System, concluded the program by speaking on "Issues Facing Libraries." Offering a user/customer perspective, Ms. Martin emphasized that the development of the optical disk technology is more rapid than its implementation and that technical issues are minor ones. More significant are the behavioral, societal, and legal implications, since the new technology will drastically change the entire approach to libraries.

A major issue, she felt, is economics. "Who will pay for optical disk technology?" she asked. Access must be affordable to both libraries and library patrons. In presenting a scenario of libraries based on disk technology, she predicted that the quality of material will improve and that the quantity will decline. User acceptance will be directly related to benefits offered: information retrieval must be easier and browse capabilities must be improved.

A second major issue facing libraries is that of copyright. According to Ms. Martin, optical disk technology has not received significant copyright attention, and the controversy between the library world and the publishing world continues. She noted that the technology required a copyright structure that would continue to be fair to creators and users, especially in establishing a payment mechanism that would compensate for systematic copying.

Ms. Martin posed a number of related questions for the audience to consider in view of optical disk technology: Will it make the copyright concept obsolete, or, at least, obsolescent, particularly regarding payment? Will payment be based on use, and who will pay, the library or the user? Concluding her talk, she admitted that despite the excitement she has for the new technology, the concept of paid access and paid copying is an insidious one to her, and she predicted that copyright would most likely prove to be the inappropriate mechanism for information transfer using optical disks. [*Brent L. Kendrick*]

Heads of Cataloging Discussion Group

Susan Rhee, University of California Library, San Diego, and Colleen Bednar, Michigan State University Library, chaired this meeting, attended primarily by college and university librarians. Ms. Rhee and Ms. Bednar opened the session with the election of a vice chair/chair-elect. Heidi Hoerman of Columbia Teachers College was selected from among a field of six candidates. The meeting then turned to a discussion of issues concerning technical services librarians.

Three topics dominated the two-hour session: What experiences have libraries had with assigning cataloging staff to public services? How do libraries establish cataloging priorities? What are the justifications for minimal-level cataloging?

Discussants agreed that shifting cataloging staff to parttime in public services work, generally in reference, turned out to be a mixed blessing. Such arrangements seem to work more successfully when done on an informal basis, with catalogers spending a few hours a week in the reference department when needed or in order to enjoy a brief change of pace. It was also suggested that cataloging staff brought a bibliographic knowledge which proved useful in reference work and particularly in instructing the use of the catalog . Formal arrangements such as having a split position in cataloging and reference tended to have drawbacks. In most cases time devoted to cataloging suffered. A cataloger in such a position has to spend more time in meetings since he or she would have to attend them in both the cataloging and reference departments. Moreover, reference staff sometimes balked at spending time to train catalogers to do reference work.

As for the question of cataloging priorities, most libraries represented have an externally imposed system. Yale University's priorities, for example, are assigned initially by the bibliographers and modified by departmental needs and by participation in the Research Libraries Group. The University of Nebraska annually negotiates its priority system with the joint participation of faculty and staff. The University of Arizona sends staff and faculty through the backlog to weed the collection, redetermine priorities, and reselect material for remote storage. Another feature library priority systems share is inclusion of a category to designate rush status. This designation, however, has a tendency to deteriorate through overuse. Then it, like the priority system in general, must be reassessed according to the current faculty and library needs.

The primary reason cited for minimal-level cataloging appears to be financial necessity. The categories chosen by libraries for this treatment include materials in subject areas where the library lacks expertise, items of little or time-related interests, publications for which there is extensive indexing available, large collections of material in lesser known languages, ephemera such as minor exhibition catalogs, and arrearage materials which would otherwise be completely unavailable to the public. Minimal-level cataloging proved to be such a popular topic that the group decided to make it the focal point of the next meeting. [*Patricia Myers-Hayer*]

Organization and Bylaws Committee

Charlotta Hensley of the University of Colorado Library chaired the meeting of the RTSD Organization and Bylaws Committee on June 28. Recommendations were made to approve requests for affiliation with the Council of Regional Groups from the District of Columbia, Indiana, Virginia, and Texas. A recommendation was made that a request from Louisiana for affiliation be returned to secure added details.

A proposal to expand Section 1 of Article IX of the RTSD Bylaws to provide for a review of committees every five years was approved. If approved by the board, it will appear on the ballot for approval by the membership next spring. It was recommended that a proposal that an RTSD Standards Committee be formed be referred to the Executive Committee of each section. A proposal for the creation of a Legislation Committee was amended and recommended for approval. Two suggestions made by the parliamentarian that will necessitate editorial changes in the bylaws were also recommended for approval. The recommendation that the chair of the Planning and Research Committee be made a voting member of the RTSD Board of Directors was also endorsed.

[*Robert C. Sullivan*]

Pre-Order and Pre-Cataloging Searching Discussion Group

This RTSD discussion group met on Monday, June 27, under the chair of Marcia Anderson, head of monographic acquisitions, Michigan State Libraries. The subject of the meeting was "Cataloging and Acquisitions: Are the Boundaries Still There?"

General subjects under discussion by the participants covered the blending of acquisitions and cataloging functions, restructuring of workflow within these areas, the effect of automation on searching, and reduction of duplication in searching procedures. Caroline Early, acting head of acquisitions, George Washington University, opened the discussion by describing current decentralized acquisitions and cataloging searching and terminal usage, including problems of OCLC training. A first step towards pooled resources has been moving the terminals to the shelflist. She projected that, with an online catalog, authority work would be done before acquiring. Robert Eckert, head, Acquisitions Division, University of California at Los Angeles, then reported on a totally online system where very complete bibliographic searching of access points is done for catalogers and worksheet output for them containing the results of this searching. He also described UCLA's system for holding books until copy has come in and gave statistics for copy and original cataloging. Marcia King-Blandford, head of copy cataloging, University of Notre Dame, described the traditional searching procedures used currently at her institution. She said, however, that with an administrative commitment to automate, all of technical services will be reorganized, eliminating the boundaries between acquisitions and cataloging. One form, which will accompany the book, will be used for preorder activity and will contain searching information. Their major effort will be to change to an efficient and production-oriented environment.

A second topic, "Production Standards for Searching: Who Has Them and Why," was then introduced. Glenda Clarke, assistant acquisitions librarian, Occidental College, was panelist. In the discussion which followed, it became apparent that those institutions which have such standards considered them a valuable work incentive.

[*Frances Morton*]

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